## TROUBLES OF LABOR.

DR. TALMAGE'S PLAN FOR SET-TLING THE WORK CONFLICT.

He Says That if Things go on at the Pres- to is to kill him. Blow up tomorrow all Will be Either Princes or Paupers-His

industrial troubles of our day is set forth in this sermon. His text is Matthew vii, 12, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' war, for it is a war of centuries, it is a war of the The middle classes in this country, of thousands of innocent Irish people upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are diminishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they are now going it will not be very long before there will be no middle class in and jubilant, and puts one hand on the this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

in upon each other. The Pennslyvania miners' strikes, the telegraph operators' strikes, the railroad employees' strikes, the movement of the boycotters and the dynamiters are only skirmishers before a general engagement, of, if you prefer it, escapes through the safety valves of an imprisoned force which promises the explosion of society. You may poohpooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism or socialism or St. Simonism or nihilism or communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. All attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monoply is more arrogant and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employees. "You shall have less," say the capitalists. "Compel us "You shall toil more hours," say the others, "Then under certain conditions we will not work at all," say these "Then you shall starve," say those And, the workman gradually using up t..at which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change we shall have soon in this country 4,000,000 hungry men and women. Now, 4,000,000 hungry people cannot be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep 4,000,000 hungry people quiet. What, then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched. But that which human wisdom can-

not achive will be accomplished by Christianity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop will stop a disease and restore a patient, and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all these classes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

FUTILE REMEDIES. I shall first show you how this quarrel between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be setfled.

Futile remedies. In the first place, there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich There is no member of a trades union on earth that would not be rich if he could be. Sometimes through a fortunate invention or through some accident of prosperity a man who had nothing comes to a large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercilious and taking people by the throat just as other people took him by the throat. There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top. But it is no more a sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their complish it . fortunes through forsight in regard to changes in the markets, and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they gave themselves to strong drink, or they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond ther means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against the rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is filled to the chin with whiskey and beer.

"Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, 20 shillings and sixpence expenses; result, would advise. I don't want to shut up misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, £1 the mill because that would force you income, expenses 19 shillings and six- out of work, and you have always been pence; result, happiness." And there very faithful, and I like you, and you are vast multitudes of people who are kept poor because they are the victimes of their own improvidence. It is no sin to be rich, and it is no sin to be poor. I protest against this outery which I hear against those who, through economy and self denial and assiduty, have come to large fortune. This bombardment of commercial success will never stop this quarrel between capital and

Neither will the contest be settled by cynical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they are only cattle or draft horses. Their nerves are nothing, their domestic comfort As nothing, their happiness is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare or a hawk for a hen or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writ-ings, after a life of suffering and brave endurance, goes into incarceration and eath, they clap the book shut and say,

with indignation and say just the osite of "Save the working classes." have all their sympathies with ck, and not with Antonio and

between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip of the little

RESULT OF VIOLENCE.

Neither will there be any pacification of this angry controversy through vio-

lence. God never blessed murder.

The poorest use you can put a man ent Ratio it Will not be Long Before all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson, and all the fine houses on Madison square, and Brooklyn heights, and Bunker hill, and Rittenhouse Dr. Talmage's plan for settling the square, and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stone will just fall back on the bare head of American labor. The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are the demented coadjutors. Assassination, the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix park, Dublin, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland, only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempt to blow up the house of commons in London had only this effive continents, it is a war hemispheric. fect-to throw out of employment tens in England.

Well, if this controversy between capital and labor cannot be settled by human wisdom, if today capital and labor stand with their thumbs on each other's throat, as they do, it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text, roseate broadcloth shoulder of capital and puts | land-factories, banking houses, storethe other on the homespun covered shoulder of toil and says, with a voice that will grandly and gloriously settle this and settle everything, "Whatso-The antagonistic forces are closing ever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them"-that is, the lady of the household will say, "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were down stairs and it were my work to wash and cook and sweep and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to stores, on our farms-not waiting for preside in the parlor." The maid in other people do their duty. Is there the kitchen must say: "If my employer seems to be more prosperous than I that is no fault of hers. I shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same industry and fidelity down stairs | clerks in your store irate against the as I would expect from my subordinates if I happened to be the wife of a

silk importer." The owner of an iron mill, having taken a dose of my text before leaving home in the morning, will go into his foundry, and, passing into what is called the pudding room, he will see a | cal economists under the archivault of man there stripped to the waist and be- the heavens in convention for 1,000 sweated and exhausted with the labor | years cannot settle this controversy beand the toil, and he will say to him: tween monopoly and hard work, beto do fewer hours of toil in a day." "Why it seems to be very hot in here. tween capital and labor. During the W. J. Griffin Drowned-Butler's Attack on You look very much exhausted. I hear | revolutionary war there was a heavy your child is sick with scarlet fever. If | piece of timber to be lifted, perhaps for you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my

office any time." In this country the torch put to the factories that hav: discharged hands for good or bad reasons, obstructions on the rail track in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company, strikes on the shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in printing offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builders fails in keeping his contract-all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Traps sprung suddenly upon employers and violence never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil or put one farthing of wages into a callouse palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark

Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsdam, and he resolved to get it. It was owned by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it because it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his vineyard when Ahab wanted it. Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick in his hand-a stick with which he sometimes struck his officers of state-said to this miller, "Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." Then,"-said the milller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and contrary to the law will never accomplish anything, but righteousness and according to law will ac-

After awhile crash goes the money market, and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says, "Shall I stop the mill, or shall I run it on half time, or shall I cut down the men's wages?" He walks the floor of his counting room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers together. They stand all around, some with arms akimbo, some with folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manufacturer "Men, times are very hard. don't make \$20 where I used to make Somehow, there is no demand now for what we manufacture, or but very little demand. You, see, I am at Micawber said to David Copperfield: vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you

THE GOSPEL AND WORK.

be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do." There is a dead halt for a minute or two, and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows and says: "Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with you. I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off 20 per cent from our wages and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to

seem to like me, and the bairns must

proposition will say aye." "Ave, ave, ave!" shout 200 voices, But the mill owner getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very this, and, so far as enjoying it, it is much and takes cold, and it settles into pneumonia aind he dies. In the procession to the tomb are all the work-Good for him!" They stamp their men, tears rolling down their cheeks and off upon the ground, but an hour | many years ago the stage halted, and before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and the children of those workmen are at the grave, waiting for

his comrades and says: "Boys, what do

you say to this? All in favor of my

most impressive things are said that day by the working classes standing

around the tomb. That night all the cabins of the prayers the widowhood and the orphanage in the mansion are remembered. No glaring populations look over the iron fence of the cemetry, but, hovering over the scene, the benediction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christlike infunction. "Whatsoever ve would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

FRIENDLY FEELINGS.

"Oh," says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is apocryphal, that is impossible." No. I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, England. The wages of the men in the iron works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and the employers cannot, without much loss, pay the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty the workmen in one of the largest steel works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever."

But you go with me, and I will show you-not so far off as Sheffield, Enghouses and costly enterprises where this Christlike injunction of my text is fully kept, and you could no more get the employer to practice an injustice upon his men, or the men to conspire against the employer, than you could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antagonism. Now, where is this to begin? In our homes, in our a divergence now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wrong either in the parlor or the kitchen, perhaps in both. Are the firm? Then there is something wrong either behind the counter or in the private office, or perhaps in both.

The great want of the world today is the fullfillment of this Christlike injunction, that which he promulgated in his sermon Olivetic. All the politisome fortress, and a corporal was overseeing the work, and he was giving commands to some soldiers as they lifted: "Heave away, there! Yo heave!" Well, the timber was too heavy; they could not get it up. There was a gentleman riding by on a horse, and he stopped and said to this corporal: "Why don't you help them lift? That timber is too heavy for them to lift." "No," he said, "I won't. I am a corporal." The gentleman got off his horse and came up to the place. "Now," he said to the soldiers, "all together—yo heave!" and the timber went to its place. "Now," said the gentleman to the corporal, "when you have a piece of timber too heavy for the men to lift, and you want help, you send to your commander-in-chief." It was Washington. Now, that is about all the gospel I know-the gospel of giving somebody a lift, a lift out of darkness, a lift out of earth into heaven. That is all the gospel I know-the gospel of helping somebody else to lift.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND

"Oh." says some wiseacre, "talk as you will, the law of demand and sup- erally needed, when the languid exply will regulate these things until the hausted feeling prevails, when the liver end of time." No, they will not, unless God dies and the batteries of the judg- a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt ment day are spiked, and Pluto and use of this medicine has often averted Proserpine, king and queen of the infernal regions, take full possession of No medicine will act more surely in this world. Do you know who supply counteracting and freeing the system and demand are? They have gone into | from the malarial poison. Headache, partnership, and they propose to swindle this earth and are swindling it. You are drowning. Supply and demand stand on the shore, one on one side, the others on the other side of the lifeboat, and they cry out to you, "Now, you pay us what we ask you for getting you to shore or go to the bottom!" If you can borrow \$5,000, you can keep from failing in business. Supply and demand say, "Now, you pay us exorbiant usury or you go into bankruptcy." This robber firm of supply and demand say to you: "The crops are short. We bought up all the wheat and it is in our bin. Now, you pay our price or starve." That is your magnificent law

of supply and demand. Supply and demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women and children they can shovel out of the centuries, and the blood and the bones redden the valley while the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead thereof will come the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ. Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this subject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evangelistic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and William E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the working

I was reading in regard to a charge that had been made in England against Lambeth palace that it was exclusive, and that charge demonstrated the sublime fact that to the grounds of that wealthy estate 800 poor families have free passes and 40 croquet companies, and on the half holidays 4,000 poor people recline on the grass, walk through the paths and sit under the trees. That is gospel-gospel on the wing, gospel out of doors worth just as much as indoors. That time is going to come. That is only a hint of what is going to be. The time is going to come when, if you have anything in your house worth looking at-pictures, pieces of sculpture-you are going to invite me to come and see them, you are going to invite my friends to come and see them, and you will say: "See what I have been blessed with. God has given me

yours also." That is gospel. A GLANCE AHEAD.

In crossing the Alleghaney mountains Henry Clay dismounted from the stage and went out on a rock at the very verge of the cliff, and he stood there They are plutocrats, and their the arrival of the funeral pageant. With his cloak wrapped about him, and are infernal. They are filled the minister of religion may have dehe seemed to be listening for some-itation and trascibility on this wered an eloquent eulogium before thing. Some one said to him, "What To stop this awful imbroglio they started from the house, but the are you listening for?" Standing there

on the top of the moutains, he said. "I am listening to the tramp of the footsteps of the coming millions of this continent." A sublime posture for an working people where they have family American statesman! You and I today stand on the mountain top of privilege and on the rock of ages and we look off and we hear coming from the future the happy industries, and smiling populations, and the consecrated fortunes, and the innumerable prosperities of the closing nineteenth and the opening twentieth centuries.

The great patriot of France, Victor Hugo, died. The \$10,000 in his will given to the poor of the city was only a hint of the work he did for all nations and for all times. I wonder not that they allowed 11 days to pass between his death and his burial, his body meantime kept under triumphal arch, for the world could hardly afford to let go this man who for more than eight decades had by his unparalleled genius blessed it. His name shall be a terror to all despots an an encouragement to the struggling. He made the world's burden lighter, and its darkness less dense and its chains less galling and its thorns of injusity less secure.

But Victor Hugo wa not the overtowering friend of mankind. The greatest friend of capitalist and toiler and the one who will yet bring them together in complete accord was born one Christmas night while the curtains of heaven swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things-all the continents, all worlds and all the islands of light. Capitalist of immensity, crossing over to our condition. Coming into our world, not by gate of palace, but by door of barn. Spending his first night amid the shepherds. Gathering afterward around him the fishermen to be his chief attendants. With adze and saw and chisel and ax and in a carpenter shop showing himself brother with the tradesmen. Owner of all things, and yet on a hillock back of Jerusalem one day resigning everything for others, keeping not so much as a shekel to pay for his obsequies, by charity buried in the suburbs of a city that had cast him out. Before the cross of such a capitalist and such a carpenter all men can afford to shake hands and worship. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high but he was high-At his feet the hostile extremes will yet renounce their animosities, and countenances which have glowered with the prejudices and revenge of centuries shall brighten with the smile of heaven as he commands, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them."

# the Wilsons.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., September 8.-It is reported here that W. J. Griffin, commanding the Elizabeth City naval reserves, was drown near Nag's Head

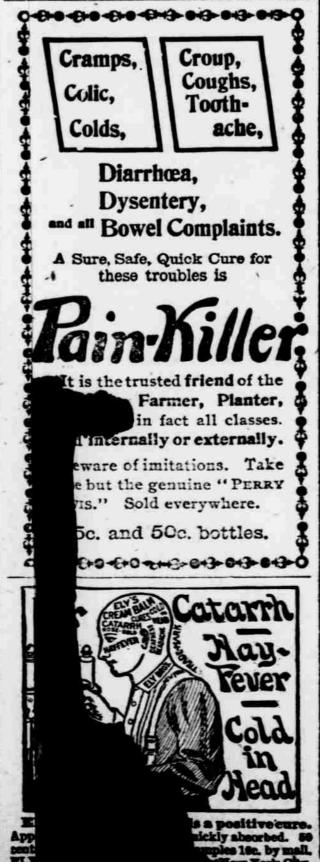
by the capsizing of a boat. Senator Butler in his paper tonight attacks Major Wilson and Otho Wilson, railway commissioners, and calls on the governor to remove them. He says Majr Wilson's answer to the governor is a marvel of uncandor and evasiveness. He says everybdy knows Otho's mother would never have been heard of as the tenant of Round Knob hotel unless her son had been railway commissioner. He says the only question is whether the governor will meet the issue and suspend them.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more genis torpid and sluggish and the need of long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 90c and \$1 per bottle at R. R. Bellamy's drug store.

#### To Limit Time for Collecting Evidence

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., September 8.-Before Judge Purnell this afternoon a motion was made by T. B. Womack that limit be fixed to the time allowed for collecting evidence in the case instituted by Samuel G. Langdon against Miss Kate Waite for \$50,000 in bonds which he claims. Eight months have passed since he brought suit and yet no evider.ce has been taken.



### WILMINGTON MARKETS.

COTTON REPORT.

Wilmington, N. C., September \$. Receipts of cotton today-649 bales. Receipts same date last year-1,279 bales This season's receipts to date-4,183 Receipts to same date last year-8,529 bales. The quotations posted at 4 o'clock today at the exchange. Cotton quiet.

Ordinary..... 4 7-16 Good ordinary...... 5 13-16 Low middling ...... 6 7-16 Middling..... 6 13-16 Good middling..... Prices same day last year, 7%c.

at 27%c; country barrels firm at 27%c. Rosin firm at \$1.15 and \$1.30. Tar firm at \$1.10. Crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.30; yel low dip \$1.90; virgin \$1.90. Prices same day last year-Spirits turpentine 211/c and 21c; rosin \$1.35 and

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits turpentine-Machine barrels firm

\$1.40; tar \$1.05; crude turpentine \$1.20, \$1.55 and \$1.65. Receipts today-143 casks spirits turpentine, 528 barrels rosin, 175 barrels tar, 32 barrels crude turpentine. Receipts to same date last year-112

casks spirits turpentine, 736 barrels rosin,

110 barrels tar, 68 barrels crude turpentine.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

FINANCIAL

New York, September 8 .- Money on call easy at 14614 per cent.; last loan at 14 per cent., closing offered at 14@14 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3%@4% per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at \$4.86\@\$4.86\% for demand, and at \$4.83%@\$4.84 for sixty days. Posted rates \$4.84\20\$4.85\4 and \$4.86\20\$4.87\4. Commercial bills \$4.83. Silver certificates at 53@54. Bar silver at 53. Mexican dollars at 42%. Government bonds firm; state bonds dull; railroad bonds strong.

STOCKS.

Atchison...... 16 W. & L. E..... 3 B. & O...... 18½ W. & L. E., pre. 13½ Ches. & Ohio ..... 26% Adams Ex........ 155 Chic. & Alton....163 | American Ex....116

Chic. B. & Q..... 991/8 United States .... 44 Del. & Hudson...1181/2 Wells Far.......109 Del. L. & W...... 159% Am. Cot. Oil ..... 24% Fort Wayne......173 Am Cot Oil.pre.. 78 Illinois Central.. 1081/4 Am. Tobacco..... 951/4 L. & N...... 62% Am Tobac, pre. 114 Manhattan L..... 108% Chicago Gas..... 103% Mobile & Ohio... — Con. Gas.......2071 N. J. Central..... 96 | Gen. Electric.... 375 N. Y. Central....1121/6 Lead...... 40% Pittsburg...... 169 Nat. Lin. Oil..... 17% Reading...... 28 Pacific Mail..... 37 Southern Ry ..... 11% Pullman Pal.....1794 South. Ry., pre., 36% Silver Cer...... 53 Texas & Pacific. — Sugar..... 155

U. P. D. & G.... 6% T. C. & Iron.... 34

Wabash, pre..... 23% West. Union..... 95 BONDS U. S. N. 4's reg. 126 | L. & N. Un 4's.. 85% S. N. 4's cou..126 Missouri 6's.....100 U. S. 4's............111% N. J. Cen. 5's....113 U. S. 4's cou......113 N. Caro. 6's......126 N. Caro. 4's.....103 S. 2's..... 99 S. 5's reg.....114 Pa. 6's, of '95.....102 U. S. 5's cou.....114 S. Caro. non-fu.. South. Ry ..... 94% Ala. Class A.....107 Ala. Class B.....106 Tenn N. Set 3's.. 851/ Ala. Class C..... 98 Union Pa. 1's .... 1111/4 Ala. Currency.... 98 Va. Cen..... 67% La. N. cou 4's.... 95 Va. deferred..... 4 COTTON.

Liverpool, Septembe, \-Cotton in creased demand; prices higher; American middling fair 41/2d; good middling 4 9-32d American middling 4%d; low middling 4d; good ordinary 3%d; ordinary 3 11-16d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,700 bales American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet. American middling, low middling clause

September 3 63-64d sellers; September and October 3-55-64d, 3 56-64d sellers; October and November 3 48-64d, 3 49-64d sellers; November and December 3 44-64d, 3 45-64d buyers; December and January 3 43-64d, 3 44-64d sellers; January and February 3 43-64d, 3 44-64d sellers; February and March 3 44-64d sellers; March and April 3 44-64d. 3 45-64d buyers; April and May 3 45-64d, 46-64d sellers; May and June 3 46-64d, 47-64d sellers; June and July 3 47-64d, 48-64d sellers.

New York, September 8 .- Cotton easy; middling 7½c; net receipts none; gross receipts 7,873; exports to Great Britain 6,211; to France 676; to the continent 1,833; forwarded 3,738; sales 656, all spinners; stock 42,520.

Total today: Net receipts 16,099; exports to Great Britain 6,211; to France 676; to the continent 2,013; stock 118,693. Consolidated: Net receipts 63,508; exports to Great Britain 9,642; to France 3,472; to the continent 2,997. Total since September 1st: Net receipts 83,520; exports to Great Britain 11,628; to France 7.146; to the continent 3.122. Cotton futures opened steady at the ad-

vance; sales 4,800 bales: January 6.84; February 6.87; March 6.91; April 6.93; May 6.97; September 7.10; October 6.86; November 6.77; December 6.80. Futures closed steady; sales 79,100 bales: January 6.81: February 6.84: March 6.88: April 6.91; May 6.94; September 7.02; October 6.81; November 6.75; December 6.77.

Cotton, spot closed easy; middling up lands 7½c; middling gulf 7%c; sales 653 PORT RECEIPTS. Galveston-Quiet and steady at 7c; net

receipts 5,686. Norfolk-Quiet at 71/sc; net receipts 314. Baltimore-Nominal at 7%c; gross re eipts 31. Boston-Quiet at 71/2c; net receipts 164 gross receipts 227. Wilmington-Quiet at 6 13-16c; net re ceipts 649.

Philadelphia—Quiet at 7%c. Savannah—Quiet at 6 9-16c; net receipts New Orleans-Quiet at 6 15-16c; net re eipts 5,523; gross receipts 1,550.

Mobile—Quiet at 6%c; net receipts 182. Memphis—Quiet at 7%c; net receipts 148. Augusta—Steady at 6% to 6 11-16c net eceipts 1,074. Charleston-Quiet at 61/2c; net receipts

Cincinnati-Quiet at 7%c. Louisville-Quiet at 7%c. St. Louis-Steady at 7%c; net receipts 60: gross receipts 210,

Houston-Easy at 6 15-16c; net receipts GRAINS, PROVISIONS, ETC. Chicago, September 8.—The leading fu

tures were as follows: Open. High. Low. Clos. Wheat-September ..... 97 December ..... 961/4 95% May ..... 9634 971/8 26% Corn-September ..... 31% 31 31% 31 December ..... 33½ May ...... 36% 32% 33% 36% September ..... 191/2 19% 19% December ..... 20% May ..... 23% 23% Mess pork-\$8.5714 \$8.5714 October ......\$8.80 \$8,80 December ..... 8.85 8.90 8.621/2 8.621/2

Lard, per 100 lbs .-October ......\$4.821/2 \$4.821/2 \$4.771/2 \$4.771/2 December ..... 4.921/2 4.921/2 4.85 4.85 Short Ribs, per 100 lbs .-September .....\$5.62½ \$5.62½ \$5.47½ \$5.47½ October ...... 5.65 5.65 5.47½ 5.47½ Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; No. 2 yellow corn, 30%c; No. 2 spring wheat, 96%c; No. 3 spring wheat, 91c; No. 2 red, 98%c; No. 2 corn, 39%c; No. 2 oats, 191/c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 211/c; No. 3 white 304/c; mess pork, per bbl., \$8.60; lard, per 100 lbs., \$4.75; short ribs sides, loose, \$5.00; dry salted shoulders, boxed, \$5.50; short clear sides, boxed, \$5.87\; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per

gal., \$1.22. New York, September 8 .- Flour firm and fairly active; Minnesota patents, \$5.40@ \$5.90; winter patents \$5.35@\$5.65. Wheat-Spot active; No. 2 hard, \$1.94% delivered. Options opened firm and advanced on higher cable. No. 2 red, May Secreted. 50 \$1.00%, closed at \$1.00%; September \$1.02% (\$1.03 1-16, closed at \$1.02%; December \$9%c@\$1.00%, closed at \$1.00%.

Corn-No. 2, 36%c elevator: 37%c affoat. Options opened firm on bad crop reports, but weakened under general unloading and light export demand, closing at 4c net lower. September 354636 15-16c closed

at 35%c; October closed at 37%c; December 28% 6739c, closed at 38%c.
Oats—Spot firm; No. 2, 24% 624%c. Options dull but steady at %c net advance. September closed at 24c; December closed at 25%c. Lard-Dull; western steamed \$5.20; Oc-

ober \$5.10; refined steady. Pork quiet. Eggs-Steady; state and Pennsylvania

17@18c; western fresh 16c. Cotton Seed Oil-Firm at 28022c. Rice firm.

Molasses-Firm.

Coffee-Options opened steady at unchanged prices; ruled dull and featureless throughout the morning; business checked by absence of news from Brazilian markets, which are closed for two days: European cables indifferent and without influence; considerable strength developed just before the close on active covering by shorts. Closed firm with prices unchanged to 5 points net advance. Sales 16,500 bags, including September \$5.55; December \$6.20@\$6.25; January \$6.35@\$6.40; March \$6.50. Spot coffee-Rio quiet; Cordova 1046164c; sales 500 bags Rio, 5 points better than No. 7 at 6%c; 600 bags Maracaibo, 300 Central American, 100 Savanilla.

Sugar-Raw firm; fair refining 3%c; Centrifugal 96 test 3%c; sales 5,000 bags Cen-trifugal 96 test, 3%c from store; refined

#### NAVAL STORES.

New York-Rosin steady; strained, common to good \$1.45@\$1.50. Turpentine firm

Charleston-Turpentine firm at 274c: sales none, Rosin firm; sales none; strained, common to good \$1.10 to \$1.25. Savannah-Spirits turpentine firm at 28c: sales 125; receipts 785. Rosin firm; sales 3,500; receipts 2,837. Quote: A. B. C. D. E. \$1.20; F. \$1.25; G. \$1.25; H. \$1.40; I. \$1.40;

New York Stock Market.

K. \$1.45; M. \$1.50; N. \$1.85; W. G. \$2.10; W.

New York, September 8 .- Today's

stock market was very irregular, but it was much less under manipulation than for over a week past. The general tone was one of strength. There was realizing on a large scale all day. but the offerings for this purpose were more nearly absorbed. There was no one stock lifted by sensational jumps to stimulate buying of those realizing offerings, a condition in marked contrast to the invariable rule for many days past. Northern Pacific preferred, which was the stock under manipulation for a rise yesterday, was rather a drag on the market all day today and lost a point of its gain, the common stock showing a fractional advance. The course of the market was downward at the opening, the internationals and grangers leading, in sympathy with the declines in Americans on the London exchange. Strength developed in a number of stocks which stemmed the decline and carried prices to the best of the day. Profit taking at the close caused the loss of part of the gain, so that net changes in many of the lead. ing shares are of very narrow proportions. The decision of the Atchison directors to pay 3 per cent. on the adjustment bonds out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, directed attention to the securities of that company and all of he stocks and bonds were very active and very strong all day. The preferred stock, which had been held down by realizing sales for sometime past, opened off %, but rose at one time 21/4 points from the lowest Profit taking at the close reduced its net gain to 11/2 per cent. The adjustment bonds gained a point net.

There were 79,000 shares of the preferred stock sold during the day. New York Central lost a point in the early dealings, but more than recovered it on the publication of the statement of August earnings, showing an increase of \$456,219. The grangers moved very narrowly all day and showed a large falling off in activity, except St. Paul, which came next to Atchison preferred with sales of 53,000 shares. The stock declined fractionally at the opening, but rose strong 1% and fell off a fraction at the close on profit taking. Sugar was subject to a rush to realize when it became known that the directors had declared only the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent, on the common and 1% per cent. on the preferred stocks. It had been rumored that an extra dividend would be declared. After rising to 156% after the opening, the price fell to 153 and fluctuated in a very erratic manner but close recovery of over 2 points. The preferred stock also fell over 2 points. Notable gains were made by the lead stocks, the common gaining nearly 2 points and the preferred 3 points. Illinois Central gained 214 per cent. on reports of large increase in the earnings. Louisville, Southern preferred and Mobile and Ohio recovered a point or over of their early depression, which was due to the yellow fever scare. There was some movement in stocks of soft coal roads on prospects of a settlement of the miners' strike. Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred gained 2%. Consolidated Gas jumped 5 points over yesterday's high record price to 207%. Total sales of stocks today were 597,662 shares.

Dealings in bonds were of large proportions and at higher prices. Total sales were \$4,500,000. The Atchison, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, and Gulf issues absorbed the bulk of the dealings. United States bonds were higher, the old 4's coupon being quoted at 1134 bid, a rise of 24.

The Chicago Markets

Chicago, September 8.-Wheat closed today at a decline of 1/4c in December. the active future. The decline was due to short selling and realizing and was in the face of a cery urgent export demand. Corn was weak at about 1/2c decline, the predicted break in the long disastrous drought injecting some ginger into the bears. Oats declined %c. pork 20c and ribs 5 to 71/2c. Lard was only a shade lower.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

And it never fails to cure Rheumatism, Catarrh, Pimples, Blotches, and all disorders arising from impure blood, is Botanic Blood Balm, (B. B. B.) Thousands endorse it as the best remedy ever offered to mankind. The thousands of cures performed by this remedy are almost miraculous. Try it, only \$1.00 per large bottle. A PHYSICIANS EVIDENCE-AN

HONEST DOCTOR.

Although a practitioner of near twenty years, my mother influenced me to procure Botanic Bloom Balm, B. B. B., for her. She had been confined to her bed several months with Rheumatism, which had stubbornly resisted all the usual remedies. Within twenty-four hours after commencing B. B. B., I observed marked relief. She has just commenced her third bottle, and is nearly as active as ever, and has been in the front yard with "rake in hand," cleaning up. Her improvement is truly wonderful and immensely gratifying.

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